

KIPSONLINEEARLYPREPSESSION

BY SAEED MDCAT

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National MDCAT 2020 Results

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185+ 218 Students

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Education



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Regards.Huzaiifa Saeed,Usama Sohail

Fizza Maryum,Javeria Shukor

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Incorrect

Q : The components of cells including its organelles can be separated by a process called:

A

Gel electrophoresis

B

X-rays diffraction

C

Cell fractionation

D

Homogenization

Explanation

- Gel electrophoresis is a technique used to separate charged biological molecules like DNA, RNA AND proteins.
- X-ray diffraction is the experimental science determining the atomic and molecular structure of a crystal.
- Cell fractionation is the process used to separate cellular components while preserving individual functions of each component.



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



2/10

Q : The cells of plants and animals can be distinguished by the presence or absence of:



Nucleus



Mitochondria



Cell wall



Vacuole

Explanation

Cell wall is present in plant cells while absent in animal cells.



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Incorrect



3/10

Q : A structure that is commonly present in both plant and animal cells is:

A

Centriole

B

Peroxisomes

C

Glyoxysomes

D

Lysosome

Explanation

- Centrioles are present in animal cells while absent in plant cells.
- Glyoxisomes are present in plant seedlings while absent in animal cells.
- Lysosomes are absent in plant cells while present in animal cells.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



4/10

Q : Which of the following structures is not found in an animal cell?



Microbodies



Heterochromatin



Plasmodesmata



Microfilaments

Explanation

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Plasmodesmata are found in plant cells only. These are connections/ protoplasmic extensions between adjacent plant cells for transportation.



Incorrect



5/10

Q : In fungi, cell wall is composed of _____, while in bacteria, it is composed of _____, respectively.

A

Chitin, cellulose

B

Peptidoglycan, Murein

C

Chitin, murein

D

Cellulose, pectin

Explanation

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In different organisms, the cell wall is composed of different chemicals. For example, fungal cell wall is composed of chitin, bacterial cell wall is composed of peptidoglycan/murein and plant cell wall mainly composed of cellulose.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7



Correct



Not Answered



Incorrect



6/10

Q : In cell wall, _____ molecules are arranged in criss cross arrangement.



Suberin



Cellulose



Lignin



Silica

Explanation

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Correct



Not removed



Incorrect



7/11

Q : Most abundant components of plasma membrane are:



Lipids



Carbohydrates



Proteins



Nucleic acids

Explanation

- Proteins: 60-80%
- Lipids: 20-40%
- Carbohydrates: Small amount



Correct



Not removed



Incorrect



8/10

Q : According to fluid mosaic model of plasma membrane, protein molecules are:



Sandwiched between lipid layers



Layered around lipids



Embedded like mosaic



Present only on surface of lipids

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Explanation

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Share your problem and
get the solution





Correct

Unattempted



Incorrect



9/10

Q : The only way in which a very large molecule such as a protein could cross a cell membrane is:



A Active transport



B Endocytosis



C Simple diffusion



D Facilitated diffusion

Explanation

Endocytosis is specific for larger substances which cannot cross plasma membrane by any other mean.





Correct



Unattempted



Incorrect



10/10

Q : Which cell component forms pinocytic vesicles?



Plasma membrane



Endoplasmic reticulum



Lysosome



Ribosome

Explanation

Pinocytosis and phagocytosis are forms of endocytosis. So, in both cases plasma membrane is involved.



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QUIZZES

Practice Test-2 (Cell Structure and Function)

Q

+

2000

1000

100

RIGHT ANSWER

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Q : It serves as site for various chemical reactions and house of organelles of a cell:

☐ Plasma membrane

☐ Mitochondrion

☒ Cytoplasm

☐ Nucleoplasm

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2/16

1 min



Share

Q : Consider a protein that is synthesized on the rough endoplasmic reticulum. Which of the following location is not a possible final destination for this protein?



Cytoplasm



Extracellular space



Endoplasmic reticulum



Golgi apparatus

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Q : It is an example of non-membranous organelle:

- ☐ Glyoxisomes
- ☐ Peroxisomes
- ☐ Lysosomes
- ☐ Ribosomes

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Q : Ribosomes are attached with:

- ☐ A Inner surface of RER
- ☐ B Cytoplasmic surface of RER
- ☐ C Inner surface of SER
- ☐ D Cytoplasmic surface of SER

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Q : The ribosomes are attached to messenger RNA through:

- ☐ A Leader sequence
- ☐ B Mg^{+2}
- ☐ C Smaller subunit
- ☐ D Larger subunit

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Q : Endoplasmic reticulum contains a system of flattened membrane-bounded sacs which are named as:

- ☐ A) Cristae
- ☐ B) Elementary particles
- ☐ C) Cisternae
- ☐ D) Suicidal bags

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Q : Which of the following function is performed by both RER and SER?

- ☐ A Synthesis of proteins
- ☐ B Detoxification of drugs
- ☐ C Transmission of impulses
- ☐ D Mechanical support to cell

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Q : Smooth endoplasmic reticulum is specialized for the synthesis of lipids and steroids. These organelles are found predominantly in:

- ☒ Pancreas
- ☐ Testes
- ☐ Pituitary gland
- ☐ Parathyroid gland

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Q : Golgi apparatus consists of stacks of flattened membrane bounded:

- ☐ A Tubules
- ☐ B Sacs
- ☒ C Vesicles
- ☐ D Vacuoles

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Q : Golgi bodies are absent in:

- ☐ A Erythrocytes
- ☐ B Prokaryotes
- ☐ C Sieve tube cells
- ☐ D All A, B, C

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QUIZZES

Practice Test-3 (Cell Structure and Function)

Q

1

20 min

10 min

100%

TIME 00:00

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Q : Lysosomal enzymes are synthesized by:

- ☐ A Free ribosomes
- ☐ B RER
- ☐ C SER
- ☐ D Golgi apparatus

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Q : Tay-Sach's disease is due to the deficiency of:

- ☐ A) Hormone
- ☐ B) Enzyme
- ☐ C) Lipids
- ☐ D) Glycogen

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Q : Glyoxylate cycle is associated with:

- ☐ A Lysosomes
- ☐ B Peroxisomes
- ☒ C Glyoxysomes
- ☐ D Ribosomes

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Q : Glyoxysomes are absent in which of the following seed type?

- ☐ A Castor beans
- ☐ B Peanuts
- ☐ C Soya beans
- ☐ D Pea

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Q : Peroxisomes are specifically involved in the formation and decomposition of:

- ☐ A Molecular oxygen
- ☐ B Reactive oxygen species
- ☐ C Hydrogen peroxide
- ☐ D Super-oxide radicals

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Q : It is incorrect about vacuoles found in animals cells:

- ☐ A Relatively small in size
- ☐ B Relatively many in number
- ☐ C Scattered in cytoplasm
- ☐ D Central in position

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Q : Which one of the following is the site of oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria?

- ☐ A Cristae
- ☐ B Matrix
- ☐ C Outer membrane
- ☐ D Ribosomes

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Q : Difference between mitochondria and chloroplast is:

- ☐ A Presence of DNA
- ☐ B Formation of ATP
- ☐ C Presence of 70S ribosome
- ☐ D Appearance of membranes

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Q : Mitochondria is a semi-autonomous organelle because it contains:

- ☐ A Proteins
- ☐ B RNA and ribosomes
- ☐ C DNA and RNA
- ☒ D DNA, mRNA and ribosomes

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Q : Outer and inner membranes of mitochondria are:

- ☐ Structurally and functionally similar
- ☐ Structurally and functionally dissimilar
- ☐ Structurally similar but functionally different
- ☐ Structurally different but functionally similar

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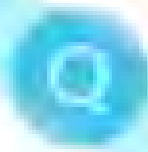
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QUIZZES

Practice Test-4 (Cell Structure and Function)



Ques

Ans

001

Time: 30m

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Q : The organelle, which acts as factory of sugar synthesis:

- ☒ A Chloroplast
- ☐ B Mitochondria
- ☐ C Golgi apparatus
- ☐ D Endoplasmic reticulum

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Q : The two types of cellular organelles that are involved in transformation of energy are:

- ☐ A Mitochondria and chloroplast
- ☐ B Chromoplast and leucoplast
- ☐ C Mitochondria and chromoplast
- ☐ D Chloroplast and leucoplast

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Q : A mature human red blood cell has no nucleus and a lifespan of 120 days. Based on this information alone, it can be inferred that mature human red blood cells must:

- ☐ Be metabolically inactive
- ☐ Have ribosomes to compensate
- ☐ Not be able to replicate
- ☒ Contain hemoglobin

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Q : Nuclear pores regulate transport of substances between nucleoplasm and cytoplasm. Substances that enter in nucleus are:

- ☐ mRNA & RNA
- ☐ Ribosomal subunits
- ☐ ATP & enzymes
- ☐ DNA & RNA

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Q : Which of the following cannot be termed as 'mono-nucleate'?

- ☐ A Erythroblasts
- ☐ B Osteoblasts
- ☐ C Leukocytes
- ☐ D Platelets

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Q : Large molecular weight rRNA and rDNA are present in which part of nucleolus:

- ☐ A Central granular area
- ☐ B Peripheral granular area
- ☐ C Central fibril area
- ☐ D Peripheral fibril area

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Q : Circular DNA is found in:

- ☐ A Bacteria only
- ☐ B All viruses
- ☐ C Bacteria & chloroplast
- ☐ D Chloroplast, bacteria & mitochondria

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Q : In peptidoglycan cell wall of a bacterial cell, polysaccharide chains are bound to short chains of amino acids through:

- ☐ A Ionic bond
- ☐ B Covalent bond
- ☐ C Hydrogen bond
- ☐ D Peptide bond

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Q : Which feature helps to differentiate prokaryotic cell from eukaryotic cell?

- ☐ A Structure of membranes
- ☐ B Composition of membranes
- ☐ C Composition of ribosomes
- ☐ D Presence of cell wall

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Q : Regarding cytoplasm of bacterial cell, this is not true:

- ☐ A Its peripheral parts are gel like
- ☐ B It lacks membranous organelles
- ☐ C It contains single circular DNA
- ☐ D It does not show cyclosis

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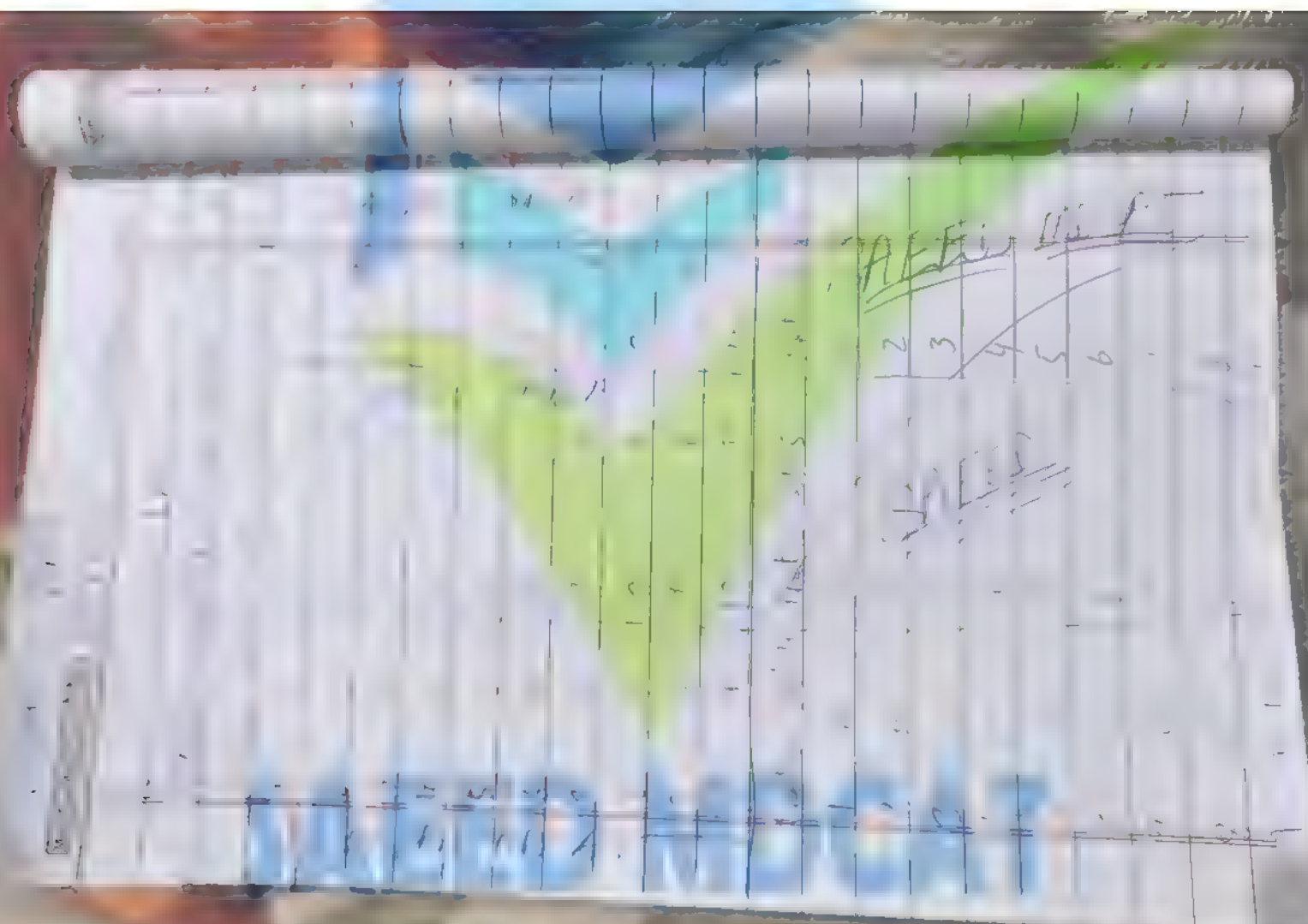
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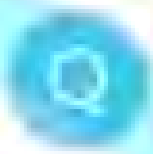
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QUIZZES

Unit Wise Test-1 (Cell Structure and Function)



010 Questions



20 min

001

of A General Cell, Comparison of a
Typical Plant and Animal Cell

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Q : Which of the following metabolic process is said to occur in the cytoplasm?

- ☐ A Protein glycosylation
- ☐ B Pyruvic acid oxidation
- ☐ C Glycolysis
- ☐ D Oxidation of fatty acids

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Q : Ribosomes found in a eukaryotic cell are:

- ☐ A 30S & 50S
- ☐ B 40S & 60S
- ☐ C 70S & 80S
- ☐ D 80S & 100S

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Q : _____ is the factory for ribosome synthesis while _____ is for protein synthesis, respectively.

- ☐ A Nucleus, mRNA
- ☐ B RER, ribosome
- ☐ C Nucleolus, ribosome
- ☐ D Mitochondria, SER

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Q : Cisternae stacks in Golgi apparatus are continuously formed by the fusion of vesicles, which are probably derived by the budding of:

- ☐ A SER
- ☐ B Lysosome
- ☐ C RER
- ☐ D Peroxisomes

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Q : _____ is the smallest unit that can carry out all activities of life.

- ☐ A Biological molecule
- ☐ B Cell
- ☐ C Organelle
- ☐ D Organ

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Q : Which of the following correctly orders the cellular components by size from largest to smallest?

- ☐ Nucleus, protein, ribosome, amino acid
- ☐ Nucleus, ribosome, protein, amino acid
- ☐ Protein, nucleus, amino acid ribosome
- ☐ Amino acid, protein, ribosome, nucleus

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Q : A human cheek cell and a spongy mesophyll cell from a leaf are examined under a microscope. The structures observed common in both are:

- ☒ A Cell membrane, nucleus and cytoplasm
- ☐ B Cytoplasm, cell wall and cell membrane
- ☐ C Cell wall, cell membrane and nucleus
- ☐ D Nucleus, cytoplasm and cell wall

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Q : _____ is the outermost boundary of most of the plant cells.

- ☐ A Cell membrane
- ☐ B Capsule
- ☐ C Cell wall
- ☐ D Spore coat

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Q : Biological membrane includes:

- ☐ Only nuclear membrane
- ☐ Only mitochondrial membrane
- ☐ Only membranes of Golgi complex
- ☐ All the intracellular membranes along with plasma membrane

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Q : Transport of materials through charged pores of plasma membrane occurs by:

- ☐ A Active transport
- ☐ B Passive transport
- ☐ C Carrier mediated transport
- ☐ D Both active & passive transport

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Q : All of the following functions are related with cell membrane except:

- ☐ A Regulation of materials
- ☐ B Conduction of nerve impulse
- ☐ C Protection from osmotic lysis
- ☐ D Transport of substances

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Q : The concentration of potassium ions in a red blood cell is much higher than it is in the surrounding blood plasma, yet potassium ions continue to move into the cell. The process by which potassium ions move into the cell is called:

- ☒ Osmosis
- ☐ Simple diffusion
- ☐ Facilitated diffusion
- ☐ Active transport

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Q : Which of the following correctly represents composition of plasma membrane?

Lipids	Proteins
--------	----------

60-80%	20-40%
--------	--------

Lipids	Proteins
--------	----------

20-60%	40-80%
--------	--------

Lipids	Proteins
--------	----------

40-80%	20-60%
--------	--------

Lipids	Proteins
--------	----------

20-40%	60-80%
--------	--------

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MCQ

20 min

MCQ

Q : Cisternae are the membranes associated with all of the following except:

- ☐ A Golgi apparatus
- ☐ B Lysosomes
- ☐ C Peroxisomes
- ☐ D Ribosomes

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Q : In any cell, ribosomes can exist in all of the following forms except:

- ☐ A Dispersed in cytoplasm
- ☐ B Attached with cell membrane
- ☐ C Attached with RER
- ☐ D Attached with Golgi bodies

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Q : Channels of endoplasmic reticulum are often continuous with:

- ☐ A Nucleus & Golgi apparatus
- ☐ B Nucleus & Plasma membrane
- ☐ C Plasma membrane & Golgi apparatus
- ☐ D Plasma membrane & Mitochondria

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Q : Which organelle covers main space of the cell?

- ☐ A Mitochondria
- ☐ B Endoplasmic reticulum
- ☐ C Nucleolus
- ☐ D Plastids

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Q : Cytoplasmic streaming movement causes flow of all except:

- ☐ A Endoplasmic reticulum
- ☐ B Mitochondria
- ☐ C Lysosomes
- ☐ D Glucose and salts

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Q : Secretions are the products formed within the cell and pass out. Sequence followed by them is:

- ☐ Ribosome → Lysosome → ER → Golgi apparatus
- ☐ Ribosome → ER → Lysosome → Golgi apparatus
- ☐ ER → Ribosome → Golgi apparatus → Lysosome
- ☐ Ribosome → ER → Golgi apparatus → Lysosome

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Q : Accumulation of lipids in brain cells lead to mental retardation and even death. This is about:

- ☐ A Glycogenosis type II disease
- ☐ B Tay-Sach's disease
- ☐ C Mad-cow infection
- ☐ D Mysterious brain infection

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Q : Which of the following type of WBCs depend upon lysosomes for killing foreign agents?

- ☐ A Neutrophils
- ☐ B Eosinophils
- ☐ C B lymphocytes
- ☐ D T lymphocytes

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Q : In lipid rich seeds, glyoxysomes are the sites for breakdown of fatty acids into:

- ☐ A Acetate
- ☐ B Succinate
- ☒ C Fumarate
- ☐ D Malate

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24/10



25 min



100%

Q : Membrane which surrounds the vacuole is called:



Plasmalemma



Tonoplast



Cell wall



Cisternae

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17

18

19

20

21

22



Q : Which statement is correct?

- ☐ A Plastids are found in animal cells
- ☐ B Bacteria are the most abundant eukaryotic cells
- ☐ C Chromatin is found in the Golgi apparatus
- ☐ D Plant cells contain mitochondria

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Q : The size and number of mitochondria depends on cell's:

- ☐ A Physical activity
- ☐ B Physiological activity
- ☐ C Structural activity
- ☐ D Photosynthetic activity

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Q : Under compound microscope, mitochondria look like all except:

- ☐ A Lamella
- ☐ B Vesicles
- ☐ C Rods
- ☐ D Filament

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Q : A crista is made up of:

- ☐ Glycoproteins
- ☐ Glycolipids
- ☐ Lipoproteins
- ☐ Phospholipids

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Q : Pick an incorrect statement about chloroplast:

- ☐ Present in all bryophytes
- ☐ Present in all algae
- ☐ Present in all plants
- ☐ Present in all photosynthetic organisms

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23 : 55



29/30



25 min



Hint

Q : All of the following are not visible during dividing phase in a frog's skin cell except:

A

Chromosomes

B

Nucleolus

C

Nucleus

D

Chromatin

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24

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30

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23 : 53



30/30



25 min



Hint

Q : Cellular respiration in prokaryotic cells is associated with:

A

Mitochondria

B

Cristae

C

Cell membrane

D

Cell wall

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Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Biology

Date: —/—/20—

(Key) Lead Structure

(Class wise Unit-1)

1-C	11-C	21-A
2-C	12-D	22-B
3-C	13-D	23-B
4-A	14-D	24-D
5-B	15-D	25-B
6-B	16-B	26-A
7-A	17-B	27-C
8-C	18-A	28-D
9-B	19-D	29-A
10-D	20-B	30-C

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TRUE HERO ALWAYS WINS

National MDCAT 2020 Results

190+ 35 Students

185+ 218 Students

180+ 677 Students



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